LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7623 NOTE PREPARED: Jan 9, 2003

BILL NUMBER: HB 1890 BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Information on Vehicle Registration.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Thomas BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FIRST SPONSOR:

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL IMPACT: State & Local

 $\overline{\underline{X}}$ DEDICATED FEDERAL

<u>Summary of Legislation:</u> The bill provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally furnishes false information on a motor vehicle registration commits a Class B misdemeanor. It also makes conforming amendments.

Effective Date: July 1, 2003.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: Under current law, a person who violates any of the provisions of the chapter is subject to a Class C infraction. The bill excludes knowingly or intentionally furnishing false information on a motor vehicle registration from the Class C infraction and instead makes the offense a Class B misdemeanor.

Fines from misdemeanors are deposited in the Common School Fund, while infraction judgements are deposited in the state General Fund. Currently, the maximum judgment for a Class C infraction is \$500 which is deposited into the state General Fund while the maximum fine for a Class B misdemeanor is \$1,000, which is deposited into the Common School Fund. In addition to fine revenues, the sentencing court may assess a court fee if a guilty verdict is entered. The court fee for an infraction is \$70 while the court fee for a misdemeanor is \$120. The state receives 70% of the court fee that is assessed when a guilty verdict is entered and the fee is collected in a court of record and 55% if a case is filed in a city or town court.

Explanation of Local Expenditures: Local expenditures could increase if offenders are incarcerated in local jails instead of being only fined. A Class B misdemeanor is punishable by up to 180 days in jail. The average

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daily cost of housing an offender in jail is reported to be \$44. There is no term of imprisonment for an infraction.

Explanation of Local Revenues: Local governments could receive additional revenues from any court fees that are collected for cases that were infractions and are now misdemeanors. 27% of court fees that are collected are deposited in the county general fund when a guilty verdict is entered for a misdemeanor. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. From city and town courts, the county general fund receives 20% of the court fee while the city or town general fund receives 25%.

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Sheriffs Association.

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